

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

ADDITIONS TO THE HAITIAN AVIFAUNA.

BY PAUL BARTSCH.

During our recent trip to Haiti, which extended from April 1 to 29 of this year, collections of birds were made whenever time permitted, and a journal account of the species observed was kept, as usual. The notes secured will furnish the basis for a little paper which I hope shortly to submit to the "Auk" for publication.

In the mean time, I wish to bring a description of a new yellow rail and the occurrence of a number of other birds not heretofore listed for Haiti, on record.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. Charles W. Richmond, Assistant Curator of the Division of Birds, for a useful manuscript check list of the birds reported for Haiti, prior to our visit, which proved of excellent service in the field, and served as a splendid stimulus to our work.

Porzana flaviventris hendersoni, new subspecies.

Type, adult female, Cat. No. 253,731, U. S. N. M., from Trou Caiman, Haiti, April 4, 1917, collected by Paul Bartsch; original number 101.

This little rail is differentiated from the rest of the West Indian series in the United States National Museum by its smaller size and lighter coloration. Compared with the Cuban specimens, we may say that the Haitian bird is of lighter coloration both above and below. The buff, which is strong on the sides of the neck and chest in the Cuban specimens, is reduced to a mere suffusion in the Haitian bird. The Porto Rican bird in the United States National Museum is even darker than the Cuban specimens, while the Jamaican specimen has the buff of the side of the neck and chest more extended and the dark areas of the back more restricted. Measurements: wing, 65 mm.; tail, 20 mm.; culmen, 15 mm.; tarsus, 22.5; middle toe, 29.5 mm.

Three additional specimens of this little rail were seen in a two hours'

hunt on Trou Caiman, where they frequent the reedy patches. We also saw two specimens in the reedy patches of the north shore of Lake Assuai.

***Dendroica petechia albicollis* (Gmelin).**

Motacilla albicollis Gmelin, Syst. Nat. I, pt. 2, p. 983, 1789.

Five alcoholic specimens secured during our trip, of the Haitian Golden Warbler, at Port au Prince, and skins of a pair in the United States National Museum from the same place, prove this to be distinct from the Jamaican form *Dendroica petechia petechia* with which it has been considered identical. It will therefore have to appear under the above designation.

Its dorsal coloration resembles that of the Jamaican bird, excepting that the crown does not appear as strongly tinged with orange as in the Jamaican form. The Haitian bird also has shorter wings and is longer in bill, tarsus and middle toe, as shown by the following measurements:

	Wing	Tail	Culmen	Tarsus	Middle toe
Jamaican*	65	50.3	10.6	20.5	11.1
Haitian†	61.9	49.6	12.5	21.4	12.5

The following forms appear to be new to the island:

Pied-billed Grebe	(<i>Podilymbus podiceps antillarum</i>).
Least Bittern	(<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>).
Haitian Yellow Rail	(<i>Porzana flaviventris hendersoni</i>).
Clapper Rail	(<i>Rallus longirostris</i> subsp.?).
Semipalmated Sandpiper	(<i>Ereunetes pusillus</i>).
Western Sandpiper	(<i>Ereunetes mauri</i>).
Least Sandpiper	(<i>Pisobia minutilla</i>).
Greater Yellow-legs	(<i>Totanus melanoleucus</i>).
Lesser Yellow-legs	(<i>Totanus flavipes</i>).
Chimney Swift	(<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>).
Barn Swallow	(<i>Hirundo erythrogastra</i>).
Chestnut-sided Warbler	(<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>).

* Mr. Ridgway's average of six males.

† Average of four males.